

This species differs from the preceding in coloration only in the black of the abdomen.

Pteronidea effrenatus new species.

Female. Body rufous with indications of a spot about the ocelli, a spot on each of the lobes of the mesonotum, sometimes wanting, the metascutellum, the basal plates, and abdominal terga one to six, the width of the bars on the caudal segments varying from a small spot to one covering most of the segment, black; parts of the head and legs resinous or whitish; antennæ with the first segment of the flagellum not quite as long as the second; the clypeus narrowly shallowly roundly emarginate; the clypeal lobes as broad as the emargination, rounded; pentagonal area distinct, walls sharply elevated ridges; frontal crest short, distinct, unbroken; the median fovea a distinct depression, distinctly longer than broad; area enclosed by the walls of the pentagonal area flat, a small concavity on the ventral side of the median ocellus; the saw-guides stout, the dorsal margin straight, the ventral margin regularly convex, oblique on the distal portion to a blunt point above; the wings hyaline, the stigma and the veins pale. Length, 7 mm.

Habitat: Katmai, Alaska; Jas. S. Hine, collector.

This species is similar to the preceding, the coloration, the median fovea, or the saw-guides will serve to differentiate them.

BACKYARD COLLECTING IN RAMSEY, N. J.

BY CHRIS. E. OLSEN,

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Being particularly interested in Cicadellidæ, it was my privilege to examine a boxful, including a few species of other families, collected by Dr. Frank E. Lutz over a period of several years. This collecting was restricted to his backyard at Ramsey, northern New Jersey, at an altitude of about 400 feet. A good deal of interesting material was found in this lot, much of which had not been reported from the State before, while others were listed only by single records and in many cases from quite the other end of New Jersey. It seems advisable to give the list in full with annotations to the more interesting species. Although some of these are quite common insects, nevertheless, their distribution within the state of New Jersey is apparently little known. Names in parenthesis are those used in Prof. John B. Smith's Catalogue of the Insects of New Jersey, 3d Edition, 1910.

1545a *Monecphora bicincta ignipecta* Fitch (1 specimen).

August 11, '17. This is reported now and then in the eastern states as far north as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

1546 *Aphrophora quadrinotata* Say. (2 specimens).

August 3-11, '17.

1570 *Ceresa diceros* (Say.) (1 specimen).

August 7, '17.

1572 *Ceresa bubalus* (Fabricius) (3 specimens).

August, September, '17-'18.

1579 *Ceresa borealis* Fairmaire (3 specimens).

July 17-31, '17-'18.

1719 *Publilia concava* (Say.) (1 specimen).

August 11, '17.

1735 *Enchenopa binotata* (Say.) (1 specimen).

July 17, '18.

1765-1 *Agallia lingulata* (Olsen) M. S. (Bull. Bkl. Ent. So. XVII, p. 127, December, 1922) (1 specimen).

June 18, '18. Manuscript description of this species was in preparation when this specimen was examined. It materially assisted in corroborating the description, being the second female known to the writer and incidently extended its distribution into the state of New Jersey.

1767 *Agallia sanguinolenta* (Provancher).

1778 *Idiocerus pallidus* Fitch (1 specimen).

July 20, '17. A single previous record from Staten Island, N. Y. (This island has been included in the New Jersey list.)

1793 *Idiocerus scurra* (Germar) (3 specimens).

July 4-20, '17.

1802 *Idiocerus fitchi* Van Duzee (1 specimen).

Idiocerus maculipennis Fitch.

August 8, '18. This is the second record of this common leaf-hopper which is likely to be found in any part of the State; a former record is Jamesburg.

1821 *Macropsis (Pediopsis) trimaculata* (Fitch) (1 specimen).

June 29, '18. John B. Smith in "Insects of New Jersey," Second Edition, 1899, mentions this as being "Common in New York doubtlessly also in New Jersey" and again in Third Edition 1910, he notes "Sure to occur in New Jersey." There is no doubt that this insect is common in New Jersey and must have been collected often, but perhaps thought too common to be recorded. This seems to be the first authentic record.

1864 *Graphocephala (Diedrocephala) coccinea* (Forster) (5 specimens).

July–September, '17–'18.

1874 *Dræculacephala mollipes* (Say.) (17 specimens).

June–August, '14–'18.

1879 *Dræculacephala noveboracensis* (Fitch) (2 specimens).

July 23–26, '17–'18.

1897 *Gypona 8-lineata* (Say.) (17 specimens).

July–August, '14–'18.

1936 *Acucephalus albifrons* (Linnæus) (5 specimens).

July 16–20, '18.

1940 *Xestocephalus pulicarius* Van Duzee (11 specimens).

July 26, '17. Previously mentioned as "probable in New Jersey."

1983 *Scaphoideus auronitens* Provancher.

1991 *Scaphoideus productus* Osborn (3 specimens).

July, August, '17–'18. First actual records, although reported from surrounding states.

1996 *Scaphoideus immistus* (Say.) (9 specimens).

July–August, '17–'18.

1997 *Scaphoideus melanotus* Osborn (1 specimen).

August 5, 1918. A good addition to the State List of New Jersey previously reported south and west of the state.

2023 *Platymetopius frontalis* Van Duzee (1 specimen).

Sept. 13, '18.

2063 *Deltocephalus inimicus* (Say.) (23 specimens).

June–August, '18.

2132 *Euscelis (Athysanus) striolus* (Fallen) (5 specimens).

June–August, '18.

- 2138 *Euscelis uhleri* (Ball) (1 specimen).

Athysanus plutonius Uhler.

June 29, '18.

- 2156 *Euscelis* (*Athysanus*) *curtisii* (Fitch) (2 specimens).

July-September, '17.

- 2181 *Eutettix strobi* (Fitch) (2 specimens).

July-September, '17.

- 2228 *Phlepsius irroratus* (Say.) (22 specimens).

June-September, '17-'20.

- 2246 *Phlepsius solidaginis* (Walker) (4 specimens).

Phlepsius humidus Van Duzee.

August 5-7, '17-'19.

- 2265 *Thamnotettix clitellarius* (Say.) (7 specimens).

June 20-27, '17.

- 2314 *Thamnotettix nigrifrons* (Forbes) (11 specimens).

Thamnotettix perpunctata Van Duzee.

June-September, '17-'18.

- 2326 *Chlorotettix spatulatus* Osborn and Ball (2 specimens).

August 5-21, '17-'18. A male taken in 1917 and a female in 1918. These are the first to be reported from New Jersey. Other localities are Tennessee and North Carolina.

- 2327 *Chlorotettix tergatus* (Fitch) (5 specimens).

July 31 to August 5, '17-'18.

- 2329 *Chlorotettix viridius* Van Duzee (3 specimens).

July 20, '17.

- 2331 *Chlorotettix galbanatus* Van Duzee (4 specimens).

July 16-20, '17. First authentic records.

- 2358 *Cicadula variata* (Fallen) (74 specimens).

Taken from June to August, 1917. None were taken in any other year. Upon examining the field notes it was found that they were all collected at light. This method of collecting had not been practiced at other times.

- 2393 *Dikraneura fieberi* (Loew) (3 specimens).

July 31, '17-'18.

Dikraneura sp. (3 specimens). July-August, '18.

2421 *Empoasca mali* (Le Baron) (9 specimens).

July–August, '17–'18.

2422 *Empoasca flavescens* (Fabricius) (1 specimen).

July 31, '17. First record for New Jersey of this widely distributed species. *Empoasca* sp. (1 specimen). July 31, '17 (perhaps same as preceding).

2430a *Empoa querci* var. *gillettei* Van Duzee.

Empoa bifasciata Gillette and Baker.

July 12–20, '17. Although there is hardly a trace of the crossbands in some of these specimens it is possible that all four belong to the above mentioned species.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF *THANAOS FUNERALIS* SCUD. & BURG. (LEPIDOPTERA; HESPERIIDÆ).

BY KARL R. COOLIDGE,

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Thanaos funeralis is a common butterfly in Southern California, ranging eastward into Arizona, Texas and Colorado. In the vicinity of Los Angeles it is one of the earliest butterflies of Spring, appearing sometimes during the first week of February, but normally is not out in full force until the middle of March.

It is here triple brooded, the first brood waning about the middle of April and disappearing in early May. From the middle of May until late in June members of the second flight are emerging, and in late August and September those of the third appear. As with other species of *Thanaos* that are double or triple brooded, the first brood is by far the largest in point of numbers, the third brood especially being a scanty one. I have found but three food-plants:

FABACEÆ.

Hosackia glabra Torrey. Deerweed. This is the usual food-plant, all three generations using it.

Medicago sativa Linn. Alfalfa. I have noted examples of the fall generation ovipositing on this plant.